

TIPPERARY AND  
THE COMMONS.

Mr. Morley Makes a Brilliant Speech  
and Mr. Gladstone Sustains Him,  
but His Motion Is Lost.

## THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER

Evidence Tends to Inculpate the Man  
Arrested for the Crime, and  
He Is Remanded.

## "BANK SNEAKS" IN LONDON.

They Make a Haul of Nearly Sixty  
Thousand Dollars in Bank of  
England Notes.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.—In the House of Commons to-day the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Secretary of State for War, replying to a question as to what action the government proposed to take with reference to the military officers who were concerned in the recent baccarat scandal, said that pending the result of the legal proceedings taken by Sir William Gordon Cumming against the persons who had accused him of unfair play the War Department did not propose to retire any of the officers concerned in the affair. Mr. Stanhope further said that the colonels of the various regiments were making successful endeavors to prevent gambling among the officers of their commands.

At twenty minutes past five P. M. Mr. John Morley arose and, in accordance with the notice previously given by him, moved that the House adopt a vote censuring the Irish executive for its action in the Tipperary prosecutions. Mr. Morley's motion declared that such action on the part of the Irish executive was calculated to bring the law into contempt, and was a violation of the rights of citizens.

The House was filled from the galleries to the floor. Mr. Parnell sat below the gangway, between Mr. Thomas Bayly Potter and Mr. Timothy M. Healy. Mr. Thomas Sexton sat right behind Mr. Justin McCarthy, on the same bench as Mr. Morley. Mr. Morley, rising amid cheers, said that the motion, instead of being put out of date by recent events, was most opportune in view of the fact that two prominent Irish members of Parliament had just passed on their way into prison, within sight of the House. ("Hear, hear!")

The imprisonment of these members of Parliament, continued Mr. Morley, was the climax of the Tipperary prosecutions. He appealed to the House as to whether, until September last, his attitude toward the Irish police had been hostile; but after seeing in Tipperary the working of the tremendous coercion machine his eyes had been opened, as to what a pitch of demoralization, brutality and lawlessness the agents of Mr. Balfour had been brought to by Mr. Balfour's standing up for every act of theirs, right or wrong—cheerfully and without any sense of shame or of being ashamed. He said that the constables did seem to be ashamed and disgusted. It was not that he was unnerved by the sight of the broken heads brought to the surgeons. Broken heads did not alarm him. It was the spectacle of agents of the law brutally violating the law. He was astounded that Mr. Balfour accused him of exaggeration. He (Morley) was ready to attest to everything in court. It was no fault of his that an action had not been brought. (Cheers.)

THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.  
After passing ten minutes in Tipperary, added Mr. Morley, he saw more cheering and "hooping" made a pretext for the violent dispersal of a small crowd. The police adopted a course on that occasion for which, in England, Colonel Caddell and every man concerned in it would have been cashiered. The scene at the entrance of the Court House was further evidence of police lawlessness. It was not the dense, savage crowd some people supposed, but as quiet and harmless a crowd as he ever saw. The police used brutal, forcible and absolutely unprovoked violence, of which any disciplined force in the world ought to be ashamed. He said that the constables did seem to be ashamed and disgusted. It was not that he was unnerved by the sight of the broken heads brought to the surgeons. Broken heads did not alarm him. It was the spectacle of agents of the law brutally violating the law. He was astounded that Mr. Balfour accused him of exaggeration. He (Morley) was ready to attest to everything in court. It was no fault of his that an action had not been brought. (Cheers.)

At this point Mr. Balfour signified dissent, and Mr. Morley asked him if he meant to say he shrunk from going into a court of evidence.  
Mr. Balfour, who, but for friends' success in postponing the trial until March.

Mr. Morley, continuing, said that the Judge held that the reasons for postponement were adequate. When the Coercion act was passed it was not intended that cases like those in Tipperary should be withdrawn from the jury. The Bench there was deliberately packed to try a great State case to which ninety witnesses were summoned. The selection of magistrates Shannon and Irwin was about the most monstrous act even Mr. Balfour ever committed. (Cheers.) It was prostitution of the tribunal.

POWERFUL DENUNCIATION.  
Mr. Morley then proceeded to denounce the vindictiveness of the Irish executive, whose actions, he said, which would not be for a moment tolerated in England, had alienated the people of Ireland. Alluding to Mr. T. W. Russell's amendment alleging that the action of the police executive was made imperative by the activity of the Irish conspiracy, Mr. Morley said he concluded that it was an admission of the failure of the Coercion act, and after three years the government still confessed its inability to cope with the conspiracy.

This was probably the last time he would speak against the Coercion act in the present Parliament. The noiseless foot of time was rapidly bringing the day near when the government would be brought to account. The country would then receive an explanation as to how the Coercion act—a fraud upon the nation—had been administered in a spirit of fraud on Parliament. (Cheers.)

THE OTHER SIDE.  
Mr. T. W. Russell (unionist) said that Mr. Morley spent three hours in Tipperary and bullied by the next train. (Laughter.) He ridiculed the statement that the crowd was harmless. No Tipperary mob, he said, had ever before been held up to admiration as a pacific crowd. His amendment asked the House to vindicate the action of the police in view of the conspiracy of which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had been convicted. Their inciting advice turned Tipperary, which was once one of the most prosperous towns of Ireland, into a place as desolate as if it had been swept by an avenging army. He would not contest Mr. Morley's right to share in the action fight, but why, while in Tipperary, did he not inquire of the people the causes of the local ruin? He would have learned that their misery was due to boycotting, accompanied by every kind of violence. ("Hear, hear.") Thanks to the government honest Irishmen now had a better chance of pursuing lawful business. Village ruffianism had been suppressed. Mr. Morley sought to tie the hands of the executive and prevent the protection of friends of law and order in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone expressed surprise that the government countenanced an amendment evading the

main accusation against Mr. Balfour, as assisting to violate the civil rights of the people. Assailing the authors of the plan of campaign was not an answer to the charge. Mr. Balfour defended the officers and the executive against the charge of violation of the law and the use of illegal force against the people. That was not a response to the charge that the Bench was packed with magistrates whose justice was impugned. (Cheers.) Counter charges of riot were part of the practice of the executive, who were trying to withdraw matters from the jury. ("Hear, hear.") Mr. Balfour was always willing to accept wholesale statements of officials. It was indecorous of him to charge Mr. Morley with deliberately suppressing facts. By garbling evidence the government aimed to exclude the people from the protection of a jury in order to let the executive work their will upon their opponents. They (the government) had thus succeeded in effecting compulsory exclusion from the House of two of the ablest and most honored Irish Members at a period when all sides felt that the country had special need of their services. (Cheers.) It was a noble stroke to close the prison doors on Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon on the eve of the discussion of a question on which they were best entitled to speak. (Cheers.) Doubtless the House would again distinguish itself by voting confidence in the government. The vote, however, would not avert their coming down nor obscure ever growing evidence that the country was determined that the fellow subjects in Ireland should soon enjoy the same precious and invaluable liberties possessed by British subjects. (Cheers.)

Interest in the debate was lessened by the limitation of the line of assault on the government to the incidents at Tipperary, already thrashed out by British subjects. Mr. Morley showed unwonted animus while speaking. The memory of Mr. Balfour's contemptuous reference to his inaccuracies, committed while telling of the Tipperary row, is probably still ranking in his mind. Mr. Parnell sat with folded arms listening to Mr. Morley, evidently with close attention, but he did not join in the Irish cheers. He left as soon as Mr. Gladstone rose to speak. Mr. Gladstone spoke for half an hour. He manifested no special enthusiasm till toward the close of his speech. Then his voice, in ringing tones of triumph, declared that the doom of coercion and the government was assured. In the early part of his speech Mr. Gladstone turned his back upon the government benches and addressed his remarks directly to Mr. Russell. On the conservative shouting "Order!" Mr. Gladstone asked what the noise was about. Said Sir William Vernon Harcourt, "They are howling at you. Those are their good manners." Mr. Gladstone thereupon turned about, bowed and resumed his speech. Mrs. Gladstone occupied a seat in the ladies' gallery, in full view of her husband. For the first time since their rupture the Irish members were grouped all together. Mr. Parnell exchanged words with Messrs. McCarthy and Sexton, but ignored Mr. Healy.

Mr. Morley's motion to ensure the Irish Executive was rejected—320 to 245.

IRISH POLITICAL NOTES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
DUBLIN, Feb. 16, 1891.—A meeting of anti-Parnellites was held here to-day with the object of organizing for the purpose of carrying on a campaign in Ireland against that section of the Irish party led by Mr. Parnell.

The branch of the National League at Douglas, County Cork, at the regular meeting yesterday, decided to sever its connection with the central branch and to work independently of that body, which, as a whole, supports Mr. Parnell. The meeting at which this course was decided upon was presided over by a Catholic priest.

HELPING EVICTED TENANTS.  
LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.—At a meeting of the McCarthy members of Parliament in committee room No. 10 to-day it was resolved to acquiesce in proposition to devote the remainder of the League fund (£36,000) to the benefit of the evicted tenants, provided the money is distributed by the Tenants' Defence Association. It was also resolved to endeavor to secure by legal means control of United Ireland.

## THE WHITECHAPEL MURDER.

SADLER, THE ACCUSED PRISONER, IS REMANDED  
UNTIL FEBRUARY 24.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]  
LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.—The latest discovery made by the metropolitan police in connection with the Whitechapel murder of Friday morning last, by which a woman known as "Carrotty Nell" lost her life, blue fair to connect the man Sadler, now in custody, with this "Jack the Ripper" crime. The police now have in their possession a sharp, dangerous looking knife, stained with blood and showing traces of having recently been washed. The blood stains were examined microscopically by Dr. Phillips, the police surgeon attached to the central police station. Dr. Phillips has no doubt that the stains are those of human blood.

This formidable knife has been traced to the possession of Sadler, who, as already stated, was a freeman on board a steamer which recently arrived from Turkey. The police have no doubt that Sadler was the murderer of "Carrotty Nell."

THEY WANT TO LYNCH HIM.  
From the time that it became known that Sadler had been arrested and was formally charged with the murder of "Carrotty Nell" the greatest excitement has prevailed in and about Whitechapel. The Steeply police station, in Arbour square, where the prisoner was detained, is surrounded by a vast crowd of people, and the women are eager for sight of the prisoner. Wild threats of lynching and tearing the prisoner to pieces were uttered by the most excited of these females. When the man was removed to the police court an immense force of police was employed, and every precaution was necessary in order to prevent the Whitechapel mob from lynching the blood stained prisoner.

Further details in regard to the bloodstained knife in possession of the police show that Sadler sold the weapon to a sailor on Friday, the day of the murder.

OPINIONS DIFFER AS TO WHETHER THE MAN CHARGED with the murder of "Carrotty Nell" is the murderer known as "Jack the Ripper." The inhabitants of Whitechapel believe that he is, but the police have not committed themselves to an opinion on the subject up to the present.

In order to avoid trouble the police transferred the prisoner Sadler to the police court during the night, hoping thereby to escape the thickest of the crowd, which it was expected would withdraw from the neighborhood of the Arthur square police station during the latter part of the night and the early hours of the morning. The inhabitants of Whitechapel, however, got wind of this stratagem and packed the vicinity of the police station, and it was with difficulty the police managed to get their prisoner safely through the masses of clamoring women and men who were howling for his blood.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM.  
The prisoner was placed in the dock this afternoon. His face was dirty and scratched. He seems to be utterly careless as to what happens to him and is apparently entirely composed. He kept his hands in his pockets and glanced calmly around him as if he was a disinterested spectator of the proceedings. During the course of the prisoner's examination a man testified to the fact that he had seen Sadler in company with the murdered girl on Thursday night. As the witness was making his statement the prisoner watched him sharply and suddenly exclaimed, addressing the man to the witness box—"Be careful about what you are saying."

Continuing, the witness described in detail the visit of Sadler to a small "coffee shop." Sadler, according to this witness, sat in the coffee shop with the murdered girl and seemed to be quarreling with her. Sadler, the witness said, claimed to have been robbed. Finally Sadler and "Carrotty Nell" left the coffee shop separately.

AFTER THE EXAMINATION OF THE WITNESS had been concluded the magistrate allowed the prisoner to question the witness. During the course of this questioning the prisoner added the admission upon the part of the witness that his (the prisoner's) face was scratched and bloody when he was

seen in the coffee shop. After further testimony had been taken the prisoner complained that he had not been allowed to eat or to wash since the time of his arrest. At the request of the police the prisoner was remanded until February 24, in order to give the police time to make further investigations into the case.

## BIG HAUL BY "BANK SNEAKS."

NEARLY SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN BANK OF  
ENGLAND NOTES CAPTURED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.—A decided sensation has been caused in the city to-day by a daring bank robbery committed in broad daylight. A stylishly dressed man accented in the National Provincial Bank of England, No. 119 Bishopsgate Within, a clerk from the London branch of the Bank of Scotland, the clerk from the last mentioned bank was standing at the public counter of the National Provincial Bank in the act of making a deposit of money. When spoken to by the stranger the clerk turned toward him and replied to his question. While the conversation, which only lasted a moment or so, was going on, a man, who was evidently an accomplice of the stylish stranger, snatched from the clerk a wallet containing bonds and checks representing many thousands of pounds and ran out of the bank. He has not been captured.

The Bank of Scotland clerk who was robbed is a youth named McKenzie. He is only seventeen years of age. Upon his arrival at the National Provincial Bank of England he went straight to the public counter and placed a leather satchel containing £12,500 in Bank of England notes upon this counter. The notes were of various denominations, from £1,000 downward.

The two thieves who so cleverly relieved McKenzie of this sum of money are described by the police as being "dunkle" in the extreme. They had the appearance of fashionable young men about town who had plenty of means and leisure. The police officials who are investigating are of the opinion that the two "bank sneaks" were expert American thieves, who have probably watched McKenzie for weeks while waiting a chance to relieve him of some of the money he has been in the habit of carrying from the Bank of Scotland's London branch to the National Provincial Bank of England. McKenzie has been closely questioned upon all points bearing upon the robbery, but seems unable to furnish the police with any further clue than a description of the man who accosted him. One of the National Provincial Bank's employees has furnished the police with a description of the first thief's accomplice, the one who actually stole the money.

The Bank of England notes are easily disposed of, so that there is not much chance of the capture of the two thieves. The police claim that this is the "biggest haul" of money made by "bank sneaks" in a generation.

## PRINCE BISMARCK'S "DUMMY."

HOW A "FAKE" INTERVIEW WAS HELD WITH AN  
IMITATION OF THE EX-CHANCELLOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BUDA-PEST, Feb. 16, 1891.—The *Feather Lloyd* publishes a letter, and vouches for the correctness of its details, relating to the famous Abranyi interview, claiming that it was a practical joke on Abranyi, the Hungarian Deputy, designed by a gentleman in revenge for some fancied grievance which the joker had against Abranyi. The result was, according to the *Feather Lloyd*, that a man resembling Prince Bismarck was employed to impersonate the ex-Chancellor, and Abranyi is said to have fallen into the trap and to have interviewed Prince Bismarck's "dummy."

Herr Abranyi, it will be remembered, in August last published an account of an interview he was supposed to have had with Prince Bismarck. The ex-Chancellor, immediately after the publication referred to, repudiated all the assertions made. Abranyi then sought another interview with Prince Bismarck, but was refused admittance to the ex-Chancellor's presence. Abranyi was highly incensed at this proceeding and at the taunts and jeers he received on all sides from the press and from his friends and acquaintances. Finally he was goaded into publishing a letter August 25, in which he reproduced his former statements and insisted upon their entire correctness. This brought out another denial from Prince Bismarck and a renewed onslaught upon the unfortunate Hungarian Deputy. On August 28, as a result of his alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, Abranyi resigned his seat in the Hungarian Diet. Two days later the unbelieve interview published a circumstantial account of his alleged interview and was announced to be seeking a re-election to the Diet.

The last heard of from Abranyi was on September 26, when the *Hamburger Nachrichten* said that Abranyi, in consequence of the jibing he had received on account of his alleged interview with Prince Bismarck, was suffering so severely from nervous mania that his friends had decided that it would be necessary to place him in a lunatic asylum.

## THE TROUBLES OF COUNT KLEIST.

LET OUT OF PRISON HE BREAKS THE SKULL OF  
HIS VALET.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 16, 1891.—Count Kleist, who has been in prison for some time past for an attempt at manslaughter on Herr Albert, proprietor of a hotel in this city, is again in trouble. On Friday last, on the plea of sickness, the Count was liberated from prison. On Saturday he was seized with a fit of maniacal rage and made a savage attack upon his valet, who was in bed at the time. The Count beat the man so brutally that he fractured his skull. Count Kleist has been fearfully and taken back to prison.

After the Count's attack on Herr Albert in September last he was confined in a lunatic asylum. This city on the ground that he was insane. On September 24, however, he was removed from the asylum by order of the Crown Solicitor, who was of the opinion that the Count's insanity was only shammed for the purpose of taking advantage of the earliest opportunity to escape to the United States. He was consequently placed in Moabit Jail, and being an officer in the army his name was struck off the army list. During the morning of September 30 Count Kleist attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself with his suspenders from a beam in his cell, but was discovered and cut down before life was extinct.

At the time of the Count's attempt to commit suicide it was said that the motive for the rash act was mortification over his expulsion from the army. He was also said to have been deeply affected by the suicide of his friend, Count Scholtz, the moral responsibility for which was said to rest with Count Kleist. Count Scholtz ruined himself by gambling and committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver on September 10, 1890.

## THE LAST MILLION PAID.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1891.—The third £1,000,000 in gold of the £3,000,000 borrowed in bullion from the Bank of France during the recent Baring-Argentine financial crisis has been returned to the last named institution. As in the case of the first £2,000,000, the gold was returned as received, there having been no necessity to open the boxes.

## TWO NEW ASTEROIDS.

BOSTON, Feb. 16, 1891.—A cable message to Harvard College Observatory announces the discovery of two more asteroids by Charlois and Millosevich.

Their positions for midnight February 16, are:—Right ascension 1 hour, 47 minutes; declination, north, 15, 16; and right ascension 9 hours, 48 minutes; declination, north, 17, 6. Their daily motions are about minus 13 in right ascension and plus in declination.

## FATAL RUSSIAN DUEL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16, 1891.—A fatal duel with pistols has been fought at the village of Krasno-

Solo, near here. The participants were Prince Vadolsky and Lieutenant Tomonossow, both officers of the Imperial Guard. Tomonossow was killed. The affair was the outcome of a quarrel between the two men which arose after a supper at which both drank wine freely.

## FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

The outlook of the dockers' strike in London and in Cardiff is most serious. The lightermen here started to unload 20,000 frozen sheep to-day, but soon afterwards the dock laborers, who are in danger from violence threatened upon the part of the men out on strike.

Thomas Mann, the labor agitator, has failed in his efforts to entice the dock laborers to the dockers' strike at Cardiff. The dock companies refuse to discharge the new men they have engaged to take the place of the strikers, and it is considered that the dock laborers who are on strike have suffered defeat.

The Australian unionists have agreed to block all federation ships arriving in Australian ports that have been manned by non-union men. The railway men, carmen and others connected with dock labor are arranging to refuse to accept goods from or deliver goods to boycotted vessels after Monday, when the war will become general. Yesterday unionist workmen refused to transfer cargoes in the Victoria docks from federation vessels.

Admiral Verkovsky, who was recently assaulted by strikers in the Admiralty ship building dock yard in St. Petersburg on account of his alleged efforts to bring the dock laborers back to work, the High Admiral of the fleet, to explain his actions. The Grand Duke, dissatisfied with the Admiral's explanation, dismissed him from the post of commandant of the port of St. Petersburg and transferred him to Vladivostok. The Grand Duke also ordered that the demands of the strikers be satisfied.

## CABLE MINOR TOPICS.

The King of Portugal yesterday received the municipal authorities of Oporto and other towns, who presented to him assurances of loyalty.

The German government has decided to send a war vessel to Chili, in order to protect the interests of German citizens in that country.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria has invited the Emperor and several grand dukes to a hunt on the Imperial domain in Austria.

The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday voted the sum of 500,000, to be devoted to carrying on the archaeological excavations which are being made on the site of the ancient city of Delphi, Greece.

M. Rochefort will appear before the Bruges Tribunal on Thursday next for trial on the charge of insulting M. Canivet in the Ostend Kursaal. M. Rochefort alleges that M. Canivet both challenged and struck him.

Nineteen conservative Senators were elected on Sunday in Spain.

Señor Silveira, during the course of a speech, said that the conservatives would inaugurate democratic reforms, reduce the army and protect the rights of the people.

General John W. Foster, formerly United States Minister to Spain, who recently arrived in Havana, yesterday paid a formal visit to Captain General Polavieja, and later in the day Señor Polavieja returned the visit.

The Egyptian troops are concentrated at Trinitat. Small patrols of the enemy have been seen hovering around El Tab, though it is known that the main body of Osman Digma's troops remains at Tokar. The Egyptian troops will advance to-day and occupy and entrench El Tob.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., dined at the American Legion last evening. Among the other guests who Minister Phelps entertained were Pastor Stueckenberg, of the American Chapel; Rev. Mr. Brown, of the English Chapel; Court Trask, of the First Baptist Church; and Messrs. D. Harlan and W. Brown, and other clergymen. From Berlin Bishop Doane will proceed to Dresden.

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"GRIT" FREE TRADERS  
GAINING ON THE TORIES.

They Are More Hopeful Now  
Than When the Canadian  
Campaign Opened.

## CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL AROUND.

But the Liberals Have Much to  
Contend With and May  
Be Beaten.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 16, 1891.—To an unprejudiced observer the prospects of the liberals, or the reciprocalists, as they are now called, are more hopeful than could have been expected when the campaign started. The moment Sir John Macdonald seized for demanding a general election was one in which he considered his party had probably reached the top crest of popularity and its future history would be one of decadence. Looming ahead of him was a parliamentary session in which the liberals promised to make sensational revelations which would involve the fair fame of his own chief colleague, Sir Hector Langevin, the leader of the French conservatives and Minister of Public Works.

Then there was the McKinley bill, the real pinch of which has not yet been felt by the Canadian farmers. It was passed at a time when the harvest of the old duties was at its height and the new duties would be a very bad time to face the rural communities.

It is quite evident that Sir John Macdonald recognizes now that he made a technical mistake in making any advance whatsoever toward reciprocity. His doing so has ridiculously weakened his appeals to loyalty and the old flag. While failing to satisfy the reciprocalists, he has made the protectionists and the ultra-loyalist party.

The difficulties, however, are not all confined to the liberals. The farmers have themselves to thank for their present predicament. To win the Province of Quebec they have to make a concession to Mr. Macdonald, who is the only man who has the confidence of the French province, enters the fight with the understanding that if the liberals win his province will go "better terms."

That means that the government will assume \$12,000,000 or \$13,000,000 of the provincial debt of increase the present annual provincial subsidy by \$500,000. Such a concession is very unpopular in the Province of Ontario, which has no provincial debt, and which contributes more than its share to provincial burthen. The French province, therefore, is in the other is the somewhat difficult task for Mr. Laurier to perform.

At a mass in the Roman Catholic Church at Gatineau, Quebec, on Saturday, yesterday, the Rev. Father Champagne delivered an address to the parishioners, in which he urged them to vote for the conservative candidate and not support the "party of disloyalty and annexation."

GOOD JUDGES SAY THE LIBERALS HAVE A FAIR  
CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 16, 1891.—The Mail has made inquiries in nearly every constituency in Ontario with the view of eliciting impartial opinions as to the probable result of the elections in this province. From one conservative source comes the statement that the prospects are good for the government; from another that "there is no desire to change flags," and from a third that "Sir John will no doubt hold